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Note

New Distribution Records for *Pseudomops septentrionalis* Hebard and *Panchlora nivea* (L.) (Dictyoptera: Blatellidae, Blaberidae)

Pseudomops septentrionalis Hebard (1917. Mem. Am. Entomol. Soc. 2: 1–284) was described from Texas. In 1943 Hebard (Trans. Am. Entomol. Soc. 68: 239–311) listed the most eastern Texas localities as Live Oak, Richmond, Nacogdoches, and New Boston. On 16 May 1962, three specimens were collected by L. D. Kirst in leaf litter near ornamental cane in a Baton Rouge yard. Dr. A. B. Gurney, who identified the specimens, wrote that this record represented a considerable range extension since Baton Rouge is about 225 miles east of Nacogdoches. Later, two specimens from Shreveport were donated to the Louisiana State University collection indicating that the species was present in that northwest Louisiana town in 1952.

Since 1962 the species has been collected from 14 May to mid-July in the following eight parishes: Acadia Parish, Crowley, 24-V-1977, beating pine; Caddo Parish, 15-VI-1973, Shreveport, 6-VII-1952; East Baton Rouge Parish, Baton Rouge, 16-V-1962, leaf litter in yard near ornamental cane, *Bambusa* sp., 28-VI-1963, 5-VI-1965, 10-VI-1969, 14-V-1975, 22-V-1975, leaf litter at base of LSU Union Building, 1-VI-1977; Grant Parish, 20–27-VI-1972, boll weevil sex attractant trap; Lafayette Parish, Lafayette, 24-V-1977, beating pine; Rapides Parish, 27-VI–5-VII-1973, 11–19-VII-1973, boll weevil sex attractant trap; Alexandria, 5-VI-1977, beating pine; St. Landry Parish, Krotz Springs, 20-VI-1978, soybean; Vernon Parish, Leesville, 25-V-1977, beating pine.

The species is figured by Hebard (1917) and Helfer (1972. How to Know the Grasshoppers, Cockroaches, and their Allies, Wm. C. Brown Co., p. 47) but does not key out in these publications or in Rehn's key to the genera of Blattaria (1943. Entomol. News 61(3): 64–67) because the ventroposterior margin of the front femur appears to have heavy spines proximally and short slender ones distally instead of spines which decrease gradually in size.

Panchlora nivea (Linnaeus) is the only species of the genus which extends into the United States. Hebard (1917, 1943) referred to it as *P. cubensis* Saussure, and believed that it was established around Brownsville, Texas. He reported that it was frequently introduced into the United States in fruit, but it was essentially an out-of-doors tropical form which could never become established north of the tropical areas of this country. Gurney and Roth (1972. Ann. Entomol. Soc. Am. 65(3): 521–532) examined recently

collected specimens from southern Texas which apparently also came from established outdoor colonies.

Nine of the 12 specimens in the Louisiana State University collection were collected in Baton Rouge from 17 May to 18 November. The locality records follow: East Baton Rouge Parish, Baton Rouge, 17-V-1979, 30-VII-1974, 9-IX-1975, 24-IX-1975, 27-IX-1974, 28-IX-1978, and 29-IX-1978 at light, 18-XI-1978, 20-XI-1978; Iberville Parish, Elmer Lahr Plantation, 4-VIII-1978, at light; St. James Parish, Gramercy, 14-VII-1965; St. John the Baptist Parish, Edgard, 11-VIII-1971.

In addition to these records, one or two specimens have been collected by students each year, usually at lights. Although Baton Rouge is a port on the Mississippi River and subject to constant reinvasion, it seems probable that *P. nivea* has also established outdoor colonies here.

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NOTE

Rhizoecus pritchardi McKenzie, A Junior Synonym of *R. dianthi* Green (Homoptera: Pseudococcidae)

Rhizoecus pritchardi McKenzie (1960, Hilgardia 29(15): 749) is a hypogaeic mealybug causing serious damage to *Saintpaulia* in the United States. In Europe, a mealybug often found in greenhouses on numerous species of potted plants has usually been identified as *R. dianthi* Green (1926, Entomol. Mon. Mag. 61: 175). In recent years, *R. dianthi* has been found frequently on the roots of *Saintpaulia* in Europe, and there has been a suspicion that *R. pritchardi* may be the same as *R. dianthi*.

We have examined the types and other material of both species, and conclude that they represent the same species. The name *R. pritchardi* is therefore a junior synonym of *R. dianthi* (NEW SYNONYMY). We have also examined a paratype of *R. eluminatus* McKenzie and agree with Hambleton's treatment of *R. eluminatus* as a junior synonym of *R. pritchardi* (1976, U.S. Dep. Agric. Tech. Bull. 1522, p. 45). Hambleton's description as *R. pritchardi* (1976) and Williams' description of *R. dianthi* (1962, Bull. Br. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Entomol. 12(1): 43) adequately define the species, but the